

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

Monday, 16th June.

MR. H. M. STANLEY discovered a forest of India rubber trees as large as England during his recent travels in Africa.

WE learn that Mr. Tawney has resigned the Registrarship of the Calcutta University, and that Mr. Nash has been appointed in his place.

AN ink plant has been discovered in New Granada. Looking at the rapid progress of education in all countries, we should think it is time for Nature herself to supply us with ink.

THE killing of venomous serpents is being energetically pursued in the Punjab. Last year the number destroyed was 170,000, of which more than 70,000 were killed in the Delhi District alone.

MR. B. L. GUPTA, District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is appointed to act in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 2nd instant, *vice* Mr. O. A. Wilkins, on furlough.

It is stated that the Hon'ble Amir Ali, one of the representatives of the Faculty of Law in the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, has resigned his place, the reason assigned being that the Syndicate, or rather the President of the Faculty of Law, has nominated the Law Examiners for the next year without consulting him.

THE evidence, incriminating the late Mr. Dalglish's murderer, who is now supposed to be at Srinuggur, will be sent to England immediately as negotiations for the extradition of the accused will be carried on by the English and Russian authorities. The Russians however have given out that the murderer committed suicide.

THE Damodar bridge on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway was tested by the District Engineer, Mr. Barry, on Thursday last. First, one, and then two engines, with a couple of trucks, were safely run. The up and down passenger trains passed safely over the bridge the same night.

MR. H. O. STREATFIELD, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. O. Outhbertson.

SIR H. ROSCOE asked the under-Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that in consequence of the resolution which will presently come into action in regard to the limits of age for candidates for the higher branch of the Indian Civil Service, there have been strong expressions of opinion in the scientific Press and at the Universities that the conditions of the examinations for this service ought no longer to continue to be relatively so unfavourable to candidates, whose studies have been chiefly in science as has hitherto been the case; whether a Memorial has been presented to the Civil Service Commissioners, in which it is pointed out that the position of the science tripos in Cambridge University is now practically on an equal footing with the classical or the mathematical tripos, both from its numbers and from the awards assigned by the colleges to those of their members who distinguish themselves therein; and whether he will endeavour to secure that changes shall be made for admission to the Indian Civil Service, such as shall secure more equal prospects of success for those whose chief studies have been in science than are at present accorded in these competitions. Sir J. Gorst replied:—'Yes, Sir; such opinions have been expressed and such a memorial addressed to the Civil Service Commissioners, though not to the Secretary of State. The new regulation will shortly be issued and the Secretary of State believes they will satisfy the object which the hon. member desires.

SOME French papers are publishing rumours from a Brazilian source, to the effect that the King of Spain did in reality succumb to a terrible attack of influenza during the winter; but that, in order to preclude the contingency of a revolution, the Queen Regent substituted another child, which now passes as King Alfonso.

Tuesday, 17th June.

THE Hon. Mr. H. Pratt has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the District Charitable Society, to fill an existing vacancy.

MR. STEVEN M. ALLAN contributes an article, entitled "The Newly Discovered Law in Physics," to the April number of the *Arena*, in which he maintains that the sun is cold, and probably inhabited, that the old theory of a fiery sun can no longer rationally be sustained, that its place must be taken by the newly-discovered law of "action" which he explains as follows:—Action is the surplus energy thrown from central suns, which in itself is neither heated or luminous, but is an imponderable fluid which produces light, heat, electricity and magnetism by its conflict with ether. Light and heat, therefore, are not sent direct from the sun, but are the manufactured results by the combustion brought about when the action enters the atmosphere of the earth. Mr. Allen asks, triumphantly, how can we believe that the sun emits light and heat directly when the nearer we get to it, the colder it becomes? At seven miles above the earth's surface the sun's rays are so dim that he resembles a copper-coloured moon, and all astronomers agree that the cold of the etheric space is immeasurably below freezing point. The sun, he thinks, is an inhabited globe with an atmosphere, the sun-spots are clouds interposed to intercept the influx of action and modify it for inner circulation, and use upon the body of the sun. Mr. Allan maintains that the conflict between action and ether results in the generation of atomic and molecular substance, which fly off into space where they float until driven by attraction they resolve into a body which revolves upon its axis. The body then begins to grow. The moon, he maintains, is a child in the nursery of the earth instead of being a worn-out world. The earth was formed concentrated under great pressure, an atmosphere was created for it by the aqueous vapours as a necessary result. Thus, he maintains, we have the key to creation in our hands.

A CASE that ought to teach the Police its duty, was concluded the other day in the Bombay High Court, Appellate side. At the final inspection of the troops in Bombay by the Duke of Connaught, a portion of the maidan, near the saluting base, was railed off for the accommodation of officers' friends, consisting, of ladies and prominent European citizens. Into this enclosure a native entered, and he refused to leave when ordered to do so by a European constable. The constable took out a summons for trespass, and the native retaliated with a summons for using criminal force. The Magistrate decided that the native was a trespasser, and that the constable used no more force than was necessary to remove him. He fined the native Rs. 20. An appeal to the High Court was made, and Mr. Justice Birdwood held that there was no order which was legally applicable to such an assembly as that in this case. He reversed the conviction and ordered the amount of the fine to be restored.

PUNCTUATION is a comparatively modern invention. Of the four generally used points, only the period dates earlier than the fifteenth century. The colon is said to have been introduced about 1485, the comma about 1520, and the semi-colon about 1570. The early authors, in the days before punctuation, in order to prevent misreadings of their works, were exceedingly careful in their choice of words.

THE Name of the Creator.—God, which is an old Saxon word, is known as Allah in Turkey, Syria, Arabia, and Malay. The old Romans knew Him as Deus, the Celts as Diu, the old Irish as Dia. In French, He is Dieu; in Spanish, Dios; and in Italian, Dio. In old German, God is Diet; in modern German and Swiss, Gott; in Dutch, Godt; in Norwegian, Gud; and in Danish and Swedish, Gut. In the Polish tongue, God is Bog; and in the Slavonic dialects, Buch. The Laplander calls the Creator Jubinal. The Father of all in the dead Oriental languages is Eloha, Eliab, or Eleah; and in ancient Egyptian, Teut. The Persians reverently address the Almighty as Sire, the Hindus as Brahma, the Tartar as Magatal, the inhabitant of Madagascar as Zannar, and the native Peruvian as Pucheammae.

Wednesday, 18th June.

HOLKAR'S TERRITORY.—A European correspondent writes to the *Eastern Herald*:—"There is not the slightest doubt that a great deal of high-handed oppression and overt injustice is carried on in the Indore State by the officials of His Highness the Maharajah Shrivaji Rao Holkar, and thus the enemies of His Highness malignantly take advantage of and attribute all the atrocities to His Highness Maharaja Shrivaji Rao Holkar, whereas His Highness is quite ignorant of the nefarious and iniquitous acts of his servants. The despotism of His Highness has been represented time after time by his enemies to the Government of India as well as the Secretary of State; but they do not know how Sir Kashirao Holkar and others are intriguing against His Highness, and maliciously representing matters of which His Highness is innocent." Speaking of the misdoings of the Karbari or Minister the correspondent says: "This with other affairs combined was no sooner brought to the notice of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, than His Highness after due enquiry, dispensed, with the Karbari's services and severely reprimanded others; is this the act of an 'atrocious ruler'?"

ONE of the features in the last annual report on the judicial administration of the Central Provinces is the increase in the number of offences under what are known as special and local laws. This it appears was due to the stimulus given to the working of the conservancy clauses in the Police Act by the presence of cholera in an epidemic form. It is not stated exactly under what conditions the prosecutions were instituted, but presumably the insanitary state of the towns and villages in which cholera broke out afforded justification for the action of the authorities. The Chief Commissioner, in fact, states that he would welcome a large increase in conservancy prosecutions as a sign that the local authorities were taking some real interest in sanitation. This hint is probably expected to act on the "native magistracy." The police, and the local authorities might surely be moved to show their interest in sanitation by some other method than prosecutions under the Police and Municipal Acts.

It is understood that the surveys of the alternative routes between North-Western India and Calcutta have now been completed, and the public are anxiously looking forward to the decision of the Government of India on the result of these surveys. It is well-known that the East Indian Railway Company, not content with the monopoly, which they now exercise over the trade of the North-West Provinces and the coalfields of Bengal, and which they have so long enjoyed, have made overtures to Government to further strengthen and extend this monopoly, and so rivet their hold on the trade of the country to the exclusion of all future healthy competition, by proposing to take over the working of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and to construct a branch line to the Palmow coalfields. Knowing the antecedents of the present able and distinguished Chairman of the Company and his powerful influence at the India Office, it is not to be wondered that the public are becoming alarmed that their interests may be sacrificed, and that the opportunity which now exists for a second and independent route may be lost.

THE Queen and the Cabinet, a London Correspondent says, are in brisk communication over the re-organisation of the army. Her Majesty is very anxious that the great post of Commander-in-Chief should remain as heretofore an appanage of the Crown, and should be inherited in due time by the Duke of Connaught. But Mr. Stanhope and all the military authorities are persuaded that if they are to maintain their army in a state of efficiency at all approaching that of the continental Powers, it is necessary that the supreme command should be vested in an expert soldier versed alike in the theory and the practice of his profession. Meanwhile the Queen is anxious that the Duke of Connaught should be Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India. The Secretary of State wishes that the Duke should be satisfied with commanding the troops in Ireland, where princely rank is socially appreciated, and where, happily, no very serious military responsibility is involved.

Thursday, 19th June.

ON being asked the real causes of his resignation, Prince Bismarck replied: "There are none. His Majesty, who is very active, has superfluity of strength and wishes to be his own Chancellor, but he will soon discover by experience that it is a very difficult and thankless position, even though he devote his whole time to it. It is not true that the Empress Frederick played any part in my retirement; on the contrary, she feared the consequences of it, and I am on the best of terms with Her Majesty. Last year the head of one of the first States of Europe (no doubt the Czar) said to me, 'Prince, I believe you, but are you yourself confident of the security and durability of your position?' I replied 'Sire, I am absolutely sure of the unlimited confidence of my master, and persuaded that I shall remain at my post until the end of my days; at least as long as I can be of any use and the weight of years does not destroy my health and strength.' And suddenly, in a few months, my confident assurance turned out a delusion. This fact has greatly embittered my feelings in the matter."

THE Government of His Highness the Nizam having been informed that a census of the whole of British India will be taken simultaneously in all parts in February 1891, and as the Hyderabad Government joined in the census operations—a work of Imperial importance—on the last occasion, i. e., on the 17th February 1881, the Minister hopes that all jaghirdars and officers of Government will gladly help in a work which must render some profit to all classes of His Highness's subjects.

EAR-MAKERS in New York confine themselves to their own speciality. Ears are frequently lost in America in personal fisticuffs, for there is nothing the American enjoys more than a good chew at the ear of an antagonist, not to speak of the chance to slash it off with a knife or a razor. Ears are also frequently lost through frost-bite. The restorer models them cleverly out of plaster of Paris, taking the remaining ear as a copy, then makes them from a composition of wax, India-rubber, and a peculiar sort of gum, and affixes them by rubber suction to the side of the head.

A GREAT controversy is said to have ended, strange to say, in common sense. The meeting was one of vegetarians, and the question one of cod-liver oil or no cod-liver oil. Cod-liver oil is an animal oil, and on that score was violently attacked, the vegetarians, who were faithful to their idol, going dead against the oil. Others arose and advised a milder course, suggesting that cod-liver oil may be taken so long as nothing as good in the vegetable world can be produced. But another party went farther, and stated that all animal substance should be taken where they are required for the preservation of life. It was agreed by a majority that this was true wisdom; and so, after much expenditure of time and words, this truth prevailed. Speaking of this a contemporary asks, "But what about the great egg and milk questions? Will they eventually be as satisfactorily solved?"

WHAT a feat of Lunacy! A young man named Carter, it appears, has made an offer of marriage to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Here is what the *Madras Times* says on the subject: "Certainly the present in an iconoclastic age. Even in sober England we find the aristocrat scoffed at by the democrat, Capital jeered at by Labour, and even our Gracious Queen made the subject of jokes about the uniform pertaining to the Colonelcy of the German Regiment of which she was recently placed in command. Now matters have gone still further, and a young man 'of clerical aspect' has honoured Her Majesty with an offer of his hand and heart. At the same time, he has admitted that he is not blessed with the riches of this world; indeed, his proposal is prefaced by a request for pecuniary assistance. After repeating this request, he observes: 'I also along with this make a proposition to you. There can be no earthly harm in asking you for your hand and heart in love and marriage, and hoping you will give your favourable consent to these questions—Alfred Carter.—The Queen Victoria.' If 'a cat may look at a King,' surely a Carter may 'pop the question' to a Queen, especially when, to use this young gentleman's words to a surgeon who examined him regarding his mental balance, he writes 'out of love and affection?' It is probable that Her Majesty regards matters in a different light, yet the offer of a hand and heart is a solid testimony to her worth, almost fit for comparison with the Women's Jubilee Gift."

A small committee is being appointed in Bengal to consider how the Police of the province can be best improved. Mr. Beames, C. S. will act as Chairman and Mr. Veasey, C. S., Inspector-General of Police, will be a member.

Friday, 20th June.

ENGLISH Barristers have recently taken to practising in His Highness the Nizam's Courts. Several of these have enrolled themselves as pleaders of the High Court. The character and tone of the pleading before the High Court has improved much since the advent of these English Barristers, some of whom appear before the High Court only. There is one difficulty however. The Judges of the High Court, except one, so it is believed, have not a thorough knowledge of English, which makes it difficult for them to follow the arguments and contention of Counsel, who can address them only in English; most of the City pleaders too are ignorant of English.

DR. A. MITRA whose experience in the cholera epidemic in Kashmir is unique and who saw 600 cases and tried 10 different kinds of remedies, European and Native, writes an article in the *Indian Medical Record* and states that no specific for cholera has yet been discovered. "Those whose had fortune," he says, "it has been to see 200 cases daily for three months running and try one medicine after another in a bewildered way, and then find when sitting down to compute statistics that 50 per cent of the cases have died, will agree with me in saying that cholera is a disease which, by its very nature, is curable by *vis medicatrix nature* alone, and that more the patient is dosed the less chance he has of an easy recovery."

THE British Committee of the Indian National Congress has reprinted the letter which Sir W. Hunter wrote to the *Times* on the expansion of Indian Councils, and has prefixed to it a memorandum stating that the communication contains a most interesting description of the manner in which legislation is now carried on in India, and gives a narration of the growth of opinion in favour of council reform. The Committee explains that Sir William has apparently been under a misapprehension in supposing that, as regards the application of the elective principle, the Congress has made a sudden change from one scheme to another. It appears that two proposals had been before the Congress for the last three years; and when the time for the selection came, one was taken up and the other left out. Consequently it is not open to Sir William to speak of "an electoral plan suddenly put forth by the Congress last December in contravention of its previous more moderate scheme." The action of the Committee is sure to dispel much of the wrong impression which Sir William's correspondence must have created in the minds of the British public.

THE Government of the United States proposes an enactment which will exclude the Chinese altogether from their country. The proposed measure is condemned by some of the American journals as being, by its inhumanity and injustice, quite unworthy of the consideration of the legislators of a great nation. The Chamber of the State of New York characterises it as a "violation of the treaty of 1880 between the United States and China," and as a gross affront to a great nation, which has "always sacredly kept its plighted faith respecting all the stipulations of its treaty." It condemns the method as "absurd, barbarous, unchristian and cowardly."

THE Government of India have laid down a new set of rules for the guidance of the income-tax officers. They exempt—

- (1) the income tax of persons (other than persons in the service of the Government) residing in—
 - (a) the scheduled districts of the Presidency of Madras;
 - (b) the Hill Tracts of Chittagong;
 - (c) the Mewas States under the Khandesh Political Agency;
 - (d) the Khondmals and the Mahals of Angul in Orissa;
 - (e) the income of universities or other associations or bodies existing solely for educational purposes, and of local authorities as defined in section 3 of the Act;
 - (2) the official allowances of a duly accredited Agent of a Prince or State in India in alliance with her Majesty;
 - (3) any capital sum paid in commutation of the whole or a portion of a pension;
 - (4) so much of the income of a person as is derived solely and directly from the production of indigo or the preparation thereof for the market (but this clause is not to affect the liability of an officer or servant of such person);
 - (5) such portion of any person's income as is paid to any Service Fund, Mutual Benefit Fund, Friendly Society, or other legally established Association, not being a company, in respect of an insurance or deferred annuity, in the same way as if the payment were made to an Insurance Company;
 - (6) such portion of the income of any person in the service of the Government, or of any local authority, or of any Railway Company, as is paid into any Provident Fund, and as is not repayable to him while he remains in such service;
- Provided that the amount of income exempted under No. (6) and No. (7), together with the amount exempted under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (g), of the Act, shall not exceed one-sixth of the whole income in respect of which the person would, but for these exemptions, be liable;
- (8) interest on securities which are held by, or are the property of, a Service Fund or a Friendly Society.

THE appointment of Agent to the East Indian Railway has been offered to Colonels Firebrace and Marryat but has been declined by both.

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Saturday, 21st June.

THE *Pioneer* writes: "The current year at Cambridge will be remembered as the year of the women. A few days ago we heard that Miss Philippa Fawcett had secured a higher number of marks than the Senior Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos, and a latest telegram states that Miss Margaret Alford has been placed at the head of the Classical Tripos. Plato suggested two thousand years ago that the intellectual difference between men and women was no more than the difference between the long-haired man and the bald-headed: we are now come to the demonstration."

THE most remarkable feature in the annual accounts of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1889-90 is the marked falling off in the value of the traffic with the United Kingdom. Four years ago this traffic reached its highest point, namely 65.94 of the total trade of the Presidency; but in the year under notice the percentage was lower than it has been for the past ten years. The result is ascribed by the Collector of Customs to the increase of facilities for direct communication with other countries: the trade with Belgium, for instance, having doubled within the year owing to this cause; but it is doubtless due in part also to the diversion of a portion of the Calcutta trade to the Bombay side.

AN exhaustive report on the pensions of the Uncovenanted Service has been drawn up in Simla. It is divided into three parts and contains, first, a brief summary of the main facts connected with the history of the pension rules of the Uncovenanted Service; second a comparison of the history of the £1,000 pension of the Covenanted Service with that of £500 of the Uncovenanted, and thirdly, an examination of the grounds on which the Government asserts that the pensions of the Uncovenanted Service when paid in England are wholly rupee pension.

THE Princess of Wales always uses light blue note paper. Another peculiarity is that she never carries money about with her. It was not so long ago that the Princess, on attempting to enter an entertainment incognito, found herself without the two shillings required to pay the entrance fee.

THE Government of India having decided that the census of the population of the Indian Empire shall be taken in February 1891, it is necessary that preliminary arrangements should be commenced at once. The first step is to divide the Presidency into blocks and circles and for this purpose information regarding the population and the number of houses in each village must be collected without delay. When the blocks are determined, detailed lists of houses and other buildings will be prepared and each building will receive a number. The next step will be the preliminary census which will probably be commenced in villages directly after the Christmas holidays and at a somewhat later date in town. The preparation of this preliminary record will occupy about fifteen days and as it will form the basis of the final census, it is essential that this work should be very carefully performed and that it should be checked in the most complete and thorough manner possible. The last step is the final census, at which the entries of the preliminary record will be brought in agreement with the facts as they stand on the night preceding the enumeration. Detailed instructions for the preparation of these various returns will be issued by the provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

THIS officer will visit each district to confer with Collectors on the subject of the arrangements to be made, and to inspect, so far as is possible, the work done in connection with the census. The arrangements for the census of each district will be under the control of the Collector and the bulk of the preliminary work will fall upon the ordinary revenue establishments. But the preparation and check of the preliminary records and the final enumeration will require the assistance of all officers of the Government, to whatever department they may belong, whose services can by any possibility, be spared for this important duty. It is not, however, thought desirable that Police officers should be employed in connection with the census, except perhaps to assist in enumerating the floating population. Orders will be issued in the Public Department directing all heads of departments to instruct their subordinates to the above effect, and His Excellency in Council trusts that the aid thus afforded will be rendered cheerfully and conscientiously, as otherwise an undertaking of this magnitude cannot be carried to a successful termination. A circular will also be addressed in the Public Department to all zemindars of position inviting their co-operation, as on the occasion of the last census.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1890.

POLICE REFORM.

REGARDING Police Reform upon which the whole of the administration of criminal justice in India essentially depends, the Government of India has addressed separate letters to various local Governments specially bearing in mind the local requirements in each case. These letters do not convey any definite recommendations and proposals, but authorize local Governments, if necessary, to appoint Provincial Committees to enquire further in the matter before taking any practical steps. It is expected that most local Governments will avail of this authority and depute specially chosen officers to enquire and report. In the North-Western Provinces such a committee has already been appointed and ten heads of enquiries have been determined upon including the pay and status of Police officers, and the vexed question of the control of habitual offenders, which the Government of India has treated in a separate letter. In Bengal also a Committee is about to be appointed. Official enquiries of a hole and corner character, however, are not likely to be attended with satisfactory results, and although we have as much faith in open commissions as in official committees we cannot help thinking that if the public were consulted, at least to a certain extent as regards their own requirements, the result on the whole would be better. The daily growing strain upon the relation of the Police with the public demands such consideration and we trust that the local Governments concerned will bear this in mind. The scope of enquiries indicated in the letter of the Government of India is sufficiently large, we were going to say too large, and there is no reason why the fullest disclosure should not be made of the existing state of affairs.

Mr. Secretary Lyall's letter to the Bengal Government on this subject, as indeed the letters to the other local Governments, is, however, unfortunately conceived in a spirit that may thwart the very objects it has in view. There can be no doubt that further enquiries are necessary before accurate deductions as to the state of crime in the country can be made. This the Government of India feels quite as strongly as ourselves and it is not inclined to place unqualified confidence on published statistics. It is said that the inquiries which have been made show that although crime generally is not positively great in Bengal and is decreasing relatively to the increase of population, certain offences show a tendency to increase; that an unduly large proportion of the crime actually occurring is not brought to the notice of the Police or of the Magistrates, and is therefore never enquired into; that the police inquiry into a large number of the cases taken up is fruitless, and such cases never come before the Courts, and that a disproportionate number of the persons brought before the Courts are acquitted. The broad result is, even after making the requisite allowance for false charges, that upwards of 70 per cent. of serious crimes goes unpunished in Bengal, while at least 90 per cent. of the most dangerous offences against property remains undetected. Between 1878 and 1888 the percentage of convictions among the total number of persons tried never exceeded; it is said 56, and in the year 1888 was 52. It is with much concern that the Governor-General in Council has read the conclusions of the Lieutenant-Governor which show that one of the most important branches of the administration in Bengal is seriously in need of reform.

The causes of the present defective results of police action are, in the opinion of Sir Stuart Bayley, to be sought both in the working of the police and in that of the criminal courts, and he attributes the defects in the police (1) to the absence of cohesion between the regular police and the rural police; (2) to the incapacity and untrustworthiness of the lower officers employed in investigations, in

this connection the Governor-General in Council thinks that the rural police ought to be improved, for it is conceded that the landholders, upon whom also the law imposes the duty of reporting crime, are losing the influence which they formerly possessed over their tenants and which enabled them without difficulty to fulfil their statutory obligation. The Lieutenant-Governor expresses the opinion that Head Constables should not as a rule be placed in charge of thanas or outposts and should not be employed in the investigation of offences. These functions the Lieutenant-Governor would restrict to Sub-Inspectors, but His Honor adds that to carry out this improvement it would be necessary to increase the number and pay of this class. The Governor-General in Council, however, thinks that if the position of Head Constables is improved there is no reason why they should not be more generally employed in the conduct of investigations.

The letter then goes on to suggest that the class of Sub-Inspectors might consist of three grades, on Rs. 50, Rs. 75 and Rs. 100, while the Head Constables in charge of Police stations or posts might also be divided into three grades, on Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 a month, with a station-house allowance varying according to the importance of their charge from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 a month. These suggestions are not final, and we may venture to point out that the revised scale is not likely to offer any very large inducement to educated men of good birth to seek appointment in the lower grades of the service, which is the only guarantee of efficiency and against corruption. The same thing may be said of the grade of Inspectors whose initial pay is to be 150 under the revised scale and to whom it is suggested a few posts in the Subordinate Executive service may be given by way of preferment. This latter policy is, we think, entirely mistaken for the Inspector's advancement, generally speaking, ought to be in the higher grades of his own service. Inspectors having a chance of attaining to Assistant Superintendship and District Superintendship could do their duty much better than they now do with limited or no prospect.

As has been shown by the unquestionable testimony of facts and figures collected in a series of articles in the columns of our contemporary of the *Bengalee*, most Assistant Superintendents who eventually rise to *pucca* Superintendship are not worth their salt. This is a matter which the letter of Mr. Lyall has left out of consideration altogether, for it is said to be under its consideration in connection with the report of the Public Service Commission. A contemporary, however, hears that their pay and emoluments are to be considerably increased in order to induce Europeans of a better class to join the force. The reform, we think, could be effected far more economically by promoting really able Inspectors to these posts. As regards the pay of constables the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the minimum was fixed at 7 rupees. These are questions purely of ways and means and what reform can be effected would depend upon what can be spent, so far as better pay is concerned.

Turning to the Criminal Courts the letter thus sums up the grounds of complaint against them:—

- (1) the Jury system is unsuitable;
- (2) the Native Magistracy is weak and the Subordinate Executive Service has very few Europeans in it;
- (3) the drafts made from the Civil Service for Burma, Assam, &c., have seriously crippled the administration;
- (4) the delay in disposing of criminal cases is inordinate;
- (5) the District Magistrates exercise imperfect supervision over the Subordinate Magistrates.

The letter, however, admits that there is no reason to suppose that the evil "exists to any very great extent." We cannot realise what better supervision District Magistrates need exercise over the unfortunate deputies, for they feel, poor fellows one and all, that the supervision is generally a little overdone and their lives will not be worth a year's purchase if further disciplinarianism is to be enforced. It is rather strange that the weakness of the Police in instituting false cases should

not be checked but the Magistrates condemned for acquittal of a large percentage of those needlessly brought before them.

In this connection it is contended in the letter that "there is nothing to prevent the Magistrate from calling in the investigating officer and obtaining information from him as to any points which may be raised for the defence or as to which he may entertain any doubt or suspicion. The duty of a Magistrate, it is said, is not merely to hold the balance, as in civil litigation, between opposing advocates, but he is bound to satisfy himself before acquitting for want of proof that the sources of evidence have been exhausted, and to take all reasonable precautions that guilt does not go unpunished. It would seem that Native Magistrates too often disregard this part of their functions." Or in other words the Magistrate is to be both the prosecutor and the Judge. This we consider is a dangerous maxim to lay down and inconsistent with the sentiment expressed in the preceding sentence of the letter that it is of great importance that the person charged with the conduct of a prosecution should be impartial, and the rule that a policeman who has taken part in the investigation of an offence should not be allowed to prosecute, for it is undoubtedly founded on a sound principle. No trial can be impartial in which the presiding Magistrate as head of the Police is charged with hunting up evidence, and we are persuaded that Lord Lansdowne's Government will not at this late hour of the day try to enunciate principles that are wholly at variance with the rudiments of British Jurisprudence. The system may do well enough in France, but we are not going to have in India the "investigating Magistrate" with all his inquisitorial ideas. This suggestion gives further reasons for the separation of the judicial from executive service.

As regards the second ground of complaint we cannot persuade ourselves that in the face of the dictum of the Public Service Commission that the Provincial Service will always be mainly composed of natives of India, there will be any serious contention that Europeans should be largely drafted into the Subordinate executive service, supposing competent men could be found at the existing scale of pay. But the hint probably is that Musulmans and Eurasians, types we suppose of impartiality and strength, should be given preference. It is favoritism of this questionable character that has tended to the weakness of the native magistracy, if indeed it be weak, and the best endeavours of Government ought to be directed towards a proper recruiting of the service. As regards the delay complained of it is due generally to the fault of the prosecution, for the defence never cares to have a criminal case hanging over it indefinitely.

The last head of complaint, namely the unsuitability of the Jury system, we come to examine last. The letter expresses no opinion as to this, but says that some of the opinions entertained as to the working of the jury system in the provinces where it is in force appear to justify a more detailed inquiry into the manner in which it has operated, or at all events as to the extent to which it has been applied. The Lieutenant-Governor will be separately consulted on this point. The views of the Supreme Government are, however, not hard to gauge in the matter. In connection with the question of controlling habitual offenders the Government of India has been betrayed into a tacit disapproval of the Jury system by endorsing the idea that presiding magistrates should record the conviction in cases which would otherwise be fit to be sent up to a jury and send up cases to the Sessions Judge only for the purpose of larger sentence being awarded. It is an irony of fate that exactly when we are trying our best to have the Jury system extended the endeavours of Government should be directed towards its curtailment. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that this is a mere freak of coincidence and we feel that if this question should be mixed up with that of Police reform, the latter will never be solved.

KASHMIR.

We had barely time last week to notice in passing the strange tactics that the Under-Secretary of State chose to adopt in reference to the practical annexation of Kashmir, about which a question was asked in the House of Commons. Sir John Gorst, who at his pleasure can become as ardent a supporter of self-Government as Mr. Bradlaugh, saw best to parry the blow by pretending that the British Government in its policy pursued towards Kashmir was entirely consulting the wishes of its down-trodden people. Humanitarian cries of a far more absurd kind have gone down with the House before this, and Sir John who understood his customers well, on the present occasion was convinced that the more specious the reasons assigned were the greater the chances would be of hoodwinking the public. Fortified with this or some akin belief he boldly ventured upon a course which was totally inconsistent with facts and assured the House that the majority of the people of Kashmir had no desire to see their sovereign restored to power. The results of the secret voting that must have furnished Sir John with the data for this point blank assurance have not been unfortunately published, and we have no materials to judge as to whether the supporters of the policy of annexation are a living majority or really a 'microscopic minority,' about which we have heard so much of late both in India and England in quite another concern. Sir John and those under whose advice he was acting, probably calculated upon diplomatic and military victories that had rewarded the adoption of cosmopolitan politics for the deliverance of suffering humanity in alien lands and in this they were not far wrong. Judging also of the advantages that would be secured to the British merchant and the British mechanic by the opening out of the Happy Valley for their enterprise and speculation, of which Sir Lepel Griffin seems to be a hopeful pioneer, Sir John might safely count upon an easy dismissal of the unpleasant subject.

But Sir John was treading on delicate grounds of which he had not probably taken a careful note beforehand. He was positive in his assertion that the Kashmirians did not care to have their ruler back to govern them and that they preferred to their own legitimate sovereign a rule that would be alien without being less grinding. Supposing it could be proved to the hilt that such is not the case and that the people do really long to see the shorn powers restored to their sovereign, would Sir John undertake that popular wishes would be at once complied with? Sir John who has evidently been counting without his host could give no such undertaking, and we are, therefore, not concerned in seriously considering his idle assurance. Of this, however, we are sure that very little of the real facts of the Kashmir embroglio has been impartially placed before the British public and British Parliament and we are glad to have reasons to believe that early steps are about to be taken to secure if possible the appointment of a select Parliamentary Committee for a thorough enquiry into what in official parlance is known as the "Great Kashmir Scandal." That the proceedings have been scandalous in extreme goes without saying; it remains to be seen who is the real perpetrator of it.

The Maharaja of Kashmir has of course in the right orthodox style and for the purposes of diplomacy been pictured as a monster of tyranny, misrule and superstition. Though no specific charges could be framed or laid against him, general charges of disloyalty to the paramount power have found their place side by side with charges about internal disorganisation and hence arose to Sir Mortimer Durand's mind the necessity of deposing him. The Maharaja has been held responsible for whatever has taken place in his territories both before and after his accession to so-called power, and little care has been taken to sift facts and see how far his responsibility rests. In the piteous appeal that His Highness made to the Viceroy he pointed out that his responsibility for the state of affairs, whatever it might be, was really very limited. He said:—"I have never up to this time enjoyed complete independence of action in State affairs—some sort of pressure or other has always been

put upon me since my accession to the throne, and I have never been free to administer the State to my internal satisfaction. Under such circumstances it has been very cruel indeed to hold me personally responsible for any such maladministration and punish me severely as a criminal. By the order of Your Excellency, it is plain enough to understand, that matters have been so misrepresented as to prove that only my interference has brought about this state of affairs for which the Government of India has been obliged to pass such strictures,—whereas the case is quite the contrary. The man whose disloyal interference is the chief cause of all mismanagement, and who should have been severely punished has not only got off scot-free but has been placed over my head enjoying perfect satisfaction of having been successful in his wicked design. My condition is worse than a deposed ruler, inasmuch such a one is taken out to some other place where he does not witness the most insulting scenes. And as regards the stipend that I am allowed, at the mercy of the Council or the Resident such is given to the treacherous enemies of the British who massacred their regiments and are now imprisoned or kept safe as political prisoners on the Hills. The present Council not content with reducing me to such a state of distress, have now fallen upon all those who have been faithful to me." Of this portion of the Maharaja's memorial no notice was taken in the Viceroy's reply though therein the solution of the whole of the problem really lay. The Maharaja was hampered with positive orders, under the guise of suggestion, from the Foreign Office as to the policy he was expected by the Government of India to pursue in the complicated administration of his State. These orders, at first suggested, developed, in the hands of respective British Residents, into pressure of which there was no getting over. Raja Amar Singh is a worthy prince and a capable administrator and he may not be deserving of all the hard epithets that the Maharaja has thought fit to use of him. It would of course be the very best of things conceivable if the Maharaja and his brother could pull on well together. But if that is not possible, is it not highly unjust that because Raja Amar Singh has the ears of the Resident and the Foreign Office he should be allowed to lord it over in the way he is said to be doing. All that the Maharaja demands is an enquiry. And an enquiry, we are persuaded, will not be refused by the British Parliament.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT AGAIN.

The friends and supporters of the Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation both in the Press and on the Municipal Board try to make it a grievance that the Commissioners treat him unfairly in pitting against his opinion as a sanitary expert. If this was the sum total of the sins of the Commissioners, whether of commission or omission, it would no doubt have been a serious indictment and such as would at once cause them to forfeit the sympathy and respect of all right-minded men. That, however, is not the case as we conclusively showed on the occasion when the 'Privy Council' business, as Dr. Meleod termed it, made so much bruit. The Health Officer has a double function as a sanitarian proper and as the executive or rather the ministerial head of a certain department for the control and efficiency of which he is wholly responsible. It is in this latter capacity that Dr. Simpson has erred most and has had occasion of placing himself in opposition to the Commissioners. This is not the feeling of the Commissioners alone or of that section of the press or the public that supports them. Sir Henry Harrison when he had not seen fit to disclose himself in his true colours in the eyes of his colleagues in the Corporation, was exactly of this mind, and there were serious differences of opinion in which Government interference was at times necessary. Without, however, recalling these unpleasant incidents and episodes to mind we have sufficient evidence of Dr. Simpson's inaptitude to control his department in the way that it should be controlled for the benefit, convenience and security of the public. No body insinuates

that he is personally responsible for all the evils that the Health Department of the Calcutta Municipality is proverbially replete with. But it stands to reason that when he unchallenged takes up the gauntlet for his subordinates and tries to justify that of which there can be no possible justification, he should abide by the consequences of the combat. It cannot be said that Mr. Lee who has just been called to the Chair of the Municipality, is unduly biased against the Health Officer or his Department, or that he has been won over by the recalcitrant Commissioners to their mode of thinking. The following facts gathered from a note of Mr. Lee himself will place the Department in a light that does little credit to it or to him who is supposed to control it.

It appears that so far back as the month of August 1887 a municipal contractor was told to execute certain work on the premises of a well-known citizen, Babu Peary Mohun Soor. The Municipality would pay the contractor and recover from the owner. The contractor sent his sizar to the place. Babu Peary Mohun Soor supplied the materials; the work was done and the man was paid Rs. 1-4 for his pains. Some months afterwards the contractor made out a Bill for Rs. 5-10-6. This was initialled by Mr. Vincent, passed by the Health Officer, and forwarded by the Secretary through the Collector to Babu Peary Mohun Soor for payment. Babu Peary Mohun Soor protested on the ground of no work of the kind having been done to his house and although an enquiry was ordered the bill was sent to the Warrant Department on the 19th July 1889—a year and a quarter after his protest, without due enquiry.

The next thing is a letter to Mr. Lee from Babu Peary Mohun Soor, dated 8th April 1890, complaining that this warrant has been presented to him and stating that no such work had been done by the Corporation, and praying that no further proceedings should be taken pending further enquiry. This letter was not received by the Chairman personally but in the Health Department on 11th April. This discloses a state of things which calls for more than a passing notice. Complaints as a rule are not considered by those to whom they are addressed, but are relegated to the convenient pigeon-holes of exactly those very departments against which these complaints are directed. It is to remedy this state of affairs that the Complaints Committee was called into existence and it is because of their honest endeavour to do their duty properly that they have come in for the fulmination of the Executive.

Be that as it may, on the 18th of April last Mr. Lee received another protest. Before that could be heeded and on the 19th April the warrant was executed for Rs. 5-10-6. In the meantime the contractor spun out a long yarn and on the 20th April the Health Officer endorsed over the papers to Mr. Lee "for information." The Health Officer which would have very probably have said something very caustic if the papers had been called for by the Complaints Committee was not misunderstood by the Chairman who wrote:—"The money realised must be returned at once. The Health Officer should not have flung these papers at me; but should have gone carefully into them himself and put up a note. He does not seem to appreciate the seriousness of the charge involved against the working of his Department. Let me have the note now. The bill on which Babu Peary Mohun Soor made his remarks, is not put up, but a copy without the remarks. This is noteworthy."

The habit of "flinging papers," as Mr. Lee very happily puts it, is the secret of the failure of the Health Department. To pass on, however, to the facts of the case. The Assistant Health Officer made his report after the Chairman's note in which Babu Peary Mohun Soor's version of the case was practically admitted. This would not, however, satisfy the Health officer who was by this time thoroughly roused up and wanted to play the Chairman out and ordered that it should be ascertained whether any receipts had passed. It was ascertained that there were no receipts. But Babu Peary Mohun Soor had entries in his book showing the payment made to the contractor's man. Mr. Vincent sententious remarks in one place that it is a pity that Babu Peary Mohun Soor did not complain earlier. He, however, chooses to forget that

it is the strange habit of his department to sleep over these matters till all evidence is effaced and then pounce upon an unconscious house-owner. Babu Peary Mohun Soor's is not the first case in which these revelations have been made. In some others as soon as an explanation was called for after an exposure, the bundles were found missing or mislaid and nothing could be done. In one case the contractor could not actually point out the house in which he was alleged to have done some work. Having these facts in his mind the Health Officer did not care to rake up matters, but forwarded the papers to the Chairman with a note:—"This is a matter in which statements and counter-statements are made, and the truth cannot be elicited. I think it might be left alone." This showed pretty plainly that the Health Department felt itself thoroughly discomfited and did not want any more of the game.

Not so, however, Mr. Lee, whom this strange procedure convinced that something was fearfully rotten in the State of Denmark. He is determined to expose and rectify the evil and writes in his note:—"I must make it clear once for all that I consider such flabbiness of supervision as this case is marked by intolerable. Notwithstanding the pointed manner in which I drew Dr. Sen's attention to the probable dishonesty and certain maladministration underlying the facts, he shirks his duty of going thoroughly into those facts, and chooses the lighter role of composing an unintelligent obfuscating report to Mr. Simpson. The reports called for in 1888 from the Inspector (Mr. Baddeley) upwards in the Health Department are not forthcoming. I am unable, notwithstanding my best endeavours, to fix the responsibility of the loss on any one person; but in the course of my enquiries, I find that the clerk Sham Chunder Banerjee, who is styled Assistant Bustee Clerk and sits in the Bustee Clerk's room, but who is chiefly concerned with miscellaneous bills and the like of the Health Office, is a dilatory and unsatisfactory clerk, and is not properly looked after by the Assistant Health Officer." The Chairman's note then proceeds to remark:—"On turning to the Warrant Department I find the following is the history of this particular bill of Babu Peary Mohun Soor's:—20th July 1889 received in the Warrant Department; 23rd October 1889 notice of demand served on owner; 4th November 1889 made over to bailiff (P. C. Maitra), and 19th April 1889 realised. I also find that a whole batch of bills of 1889 were made over to the Warrant Department from the Health Office on 19th July 1889. Of this batch the freshest was of August 1888. Most of them are still unrealised. This enquiry proves to my mind three things, amongst others that I do not enumerate:—(a) There was preliminary rascality amongst contractor, contractor's man and the Inspector Baddeley; (b) There are sometimes egregious delays in the Health Office in the matter of recovering debts for work done; (c) There are sometimes egregious delays in the Warrant Department in executing warrants for such bills."

Dr. Sen who officiated for Dr. Simpson for a period is held responsible for what took place during his incumbency and Mr. Lee says that he is unable, in consequence of this case and its revelations, to recommend the Commissioners to grant Dr. Sen the whole of the allowance (Rs. 200 a month) that he asks for during the time that he officiated for Dr. Simpson. We are not concerned in differentiating as to the share of blame to be borne by the Health Officer or his Assistant in this matter. We are only glad that Mr. Lee does not propose to screen the Department. Once it is felt that its misdoings cannot pass unchallenged, we are persuaded that there will be a perceptible improvement in its working. Mr. Lee recommended that a standing committee to audit these accounts periodically should be appointed. But the proposal was not brought forward at the meeting of the General Committee on Saturday last, as Mr. Lee wants to reconsider it. As regards Dr. Sen who officiated for the Health Officer for a very short time there can be no doubt that he was a victim of the rotten system prevailing in the Department. The members of the General Committee have, however, properly decided not to hamper the Chairman in any ac-

tion that he may see fit to take in the matter. In this we are perfectly willing to support them, for it is not any particular officer or officers against whom the present outcry is directed, as Dr. Simpson's friends gratuitously assume. It is noteworthy that the refund to Babu Peary Mohun Soor has not yet been made though Mr. Lee ordered it long ago.

THE WEALTH OF INDIA.

India in modern times has always been recognised as one of the poorest countries in the world; but it was reserved for Mr. Birkmyre, a well-known British manufacturer and merchant connected with this country, to discover that it is very wealthy. Mr. Birkmyre recently delivered an address to the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce which we published in a recent issue. He told his hearers that that country must be wealthy which sustained without the aid of a poor law 250 millions of people and which paid for and received annually 20 to 30 per cent of the entire production of the precious metals. Mr. Birkmyre further said that a country which in addition to the absorption of such a large proportion of the precious metals received in increasing quantities articles of luxury, such as precious stones &c., could not be said to be getting annually poorer; and that judging from the extent of her national debt India must be considered a wealthy country. The arguments advanced by Mr. Birkmyre to prove the wealth of India, although specious, cannot bear close examination. In the first place Mr. Birkmyre should remember that no less than forty millions of the population of this country pass through life in a state of chronic starvation and that they do not know from year to year's end what a full meal is. And if India has been able to do without a poor law, it is simply because the people are charitable and take care of their poor relations and dependants. The non-existence of a poor law in this country does not prove that it is wealthy. And as for the absorption of a large proportion of precious metals and of articles of luxury, it is almost entirely confined to the upper and the middle classes. The masses have nothing to do with it for the bulk of the people find it extremely difficult to keep their body and soul together. The agricultural class, speaking generally, have no resources beyond the current harvest and the labouring classes none beyond the current day. It is true that the public debt of India is large; but this fact does not necessarily prove the wealth of the country. We must not forget that had the tax-payers a voice in the administration of the finances, the public debt of the country would not be so large. Indeed, there has in recent years been a most serious increase in the indebtedness of India and it is calculated to cause grave anxiety.

Mr. Birkmyre is, however, quite right in saying that India has paid every farthing for her conquest and continues to pay for an expensive military occupation; and that in addition thereto she has paid for many fruitless frontier wars and assisted the United Kingdom in many of her own wars. All this is perfectly true, but does it prove that India is wealthy. On the contrary, does it not show that heavy burdens have been imposed upon the people which they can only bear with great difficulty? It has been officially admitted that the production of India is only Rs. 27. per head per annum, or less than £2 according to the current rates of exchange. It is all very well to say that the taxation of India is light, as the Indian pays only six shillings in taxes whereas the Englishman pays fifty shillings per head per annum. But then it must not be forgotten that the Englishman contributes his fifty shillings out of an income of £41, whereas the Indian pays his six shillings out of an income of £2. These figures conclusively show that in proportion to their income the people of India are very heavily taxed. And it does not follow that a country which is heavily taxed must be wealthy, as Mr. Birkmyre seems to think.

Proceeding to consider what hindered the development of India Mr. Birkmyre says that at this moment the chief obstacle, in his opinion, is the action of the rulers of the country in withholding their consent to the develop-

ment of the country. He complained that the Government of India "considered it unsafe to borrow in gold for revenue-producing works while the interest was earned in silver, as if the currency performed any other function than that of the medium of exchange." Mr. Birkmyre continues:—"It was the produce called into existence by this expenditure of gold which would pay for the interest and it would be absolutely safe to borrow in gold for productive works, or in fact in any other metal even if India had no currency at all. In short, there was no economic heresy which had retarded Western civilisation which had not found a congenial home with those responsible for the development of India." In a word, Mr. Birkmyre and his friends would have the Government of India borrow largely and undertake the construction of railways on extended scale. They want that for the benefit of British manufacturers and merchants these responsible for the Government of India should embark on an enormous outlay on works which are classed as "reproductive." It is of course nothing to Mr. Birkmyre and his friends that many of the so-called reproductive works which have been constructed with borrowed funds, have proved unremunerative. Mr. Birkmyre observed:—"How different it was in America. It was beyond all doubt that if the Indian farmer provided with good roads and communications, were able to sell his produce freely the money received for it would return to the country (England) in an increased demand for our goods. It was possible to develop our trade with India to such an extent as to enable us to bid defiance to all the hostile tariffs of our neighbours and colonies." We hear much said by selfish men like Mr. Birkmyre and his friends of the enormous progress of American railways as compared with the progress in India. But, as Sir Alfred Lyall pertinently observed in the course of his speech in opening the first section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, the example of America should rather be a warning than an encouragement to us; that it is in fact a light-house that does not so much show us the roads we should follow, as the rocks that we must avoid. Sir Alfred said:—"American Railways are raised by speculation. But whatever private capitalists may do, the State cannot afford to speculate, because the risk is the risk of the whole country, and not of the people who contribute voluntarily to a venture, but of the taxpayers who contribute involuntarily who are not consulted, but who nevertheless have to find the interest, whether the returns to the investment are good or bad." But Mr. Birkmyre and his friends will tell us that the investments they recommend are sure to turn out sound and profitable. Well, if they are so convinced of the soundness of the railway projects which they advocate, why, it may be asked do they not undertake them forthwith themselves. It has been estimated that since the year Railways were first opened in India, they have cost the Indian tax-payer two crores of rupees per annum.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

On the 15th July next Sir Stewart Bayley will hold a *Durbar* at Belvedere for investiture of titles granted on New-year's day and the last Birthday of Her Majesty.

The first meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council will be held at Simla on Thursday the 3rd of July.

The present Congress campaign in England ended with the great popular demonstration at Cardiff, on the 16th instant. Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji leaves Brindisi for India to-day and may be expected to reach Calcutta about the second week of the next month.

TENDERS for the Calcutta Municipal Loan 1890-91 were opened on Thursday afternoon last, when it was ascertained that the total amount tendered was Rs. 77,48,000, or nearly four times the required sum of twenty lakhs. Tenders above 103 were

allotted in full, thus disposing of Rs. 13,70,000, while of the amount tendered at 103, Rs. 6,30,000 was accepted out of Rs. 8,56,000, offered. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 103-1-6.

THE Madras Small Cause Court Bill is being pushed on with indecent haste and vigour, though there is absolutely no occasion for it. The Madras public and High Court complain that they have not been properly consulted in the matter; but the *Pioneer* who always knows better maintains to the contrary. It is not yet too late for the Government of India to hear what those that are being legislated for have to say in the matter. Curtailment of the existing jurisdiction of a Court of Charter is serious under any circumstances and due weight has to be given to all considerations arising.

In the Police report, dated the 19th June, we read:—"Charge of Defamation against a journalist.—Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, attorney-at-law, on behalf of Babus Nogensha Nath Mullick and Jogendra Nath Mullick, sons of Babu Dina Nath Mullick, deceased, applied for summons against Babus Sumbhu Chunder Mukerji and Mutty Lal Ghose, both of Calcutta, for having, on the 17th and 24th days of May 1890, defamed the deceased, Dinanath Mullick, by printing and publishing, in a publication known as the *Reis and Rayyet*, certain imputations against a dead man and injurious to his sons and other of his surviving relatives. His worship granted the application."

In reply to a letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce pointing out defects in the present system of obtaining public opinion on proposed rules and laws, and urging that greater care should be taken to obtain non-official opinion on any project of legislation, the Government of India remarks that measures of legislation which especially affect the mercantile community often have their origin in representations made by that community, and that the Chambers of Commerce are invariably consulted by the local Governments on such matters. It also states that ample time is given for the discussion of Bills introduced into the Council, between the date of introduction and that on which they become law, and that the greatest weight is attached to the opinions of the representatives of mercantile interests. The Government reply concludes by saying that the practice hitherto followed appears to be in complete accordance with that desired by the Chamber, but that any specific recommendations which the Chamber may make will receive careful attention. The hole and corner character of the reply of the Government of India is very noticeable indeed. The Chamber conceived its representation in quite a catholic spirit and evidently had no desire to confine it only to matters relating to the mercantile community. But the Government for reasons of its own ignores its catholicity and seeks to pat the Chamber on the back in a way that, we are afraid, will not do. The Madras Small Cause Court Bill is one of the points in issue and not the most zealous Government advocate can pretend that justice has been done to public opinion.

SIR Auckland Colvin's reply in regard to the representation about the Cawnpur assault case concludes as follows:—"The insinuations contained in the telegram, to the effect that Mr. Hriday Narain's political opinions caused the assault, and that Mr. Wright, therefore, for reasons best known to himself, failed to enquire into it, are so far as the Lieutenant-Governor can judge, entirely unsupported by proof, and are unjustifiable. Mr. Hriday Narain's remedy for assault lay in a Court of law. If he could not identify the culprit, it was unfortunate, the district magistrate and the police were in no way censurable on that account, or bound to make independent inquiry." While attaching little importance to the so-called political character of the cowardly assault we are bound to disagree with His Honor in this expression of opinion, for we do think that under the circumstances of the case the Police were bound to institute searching enquiries, no matter whether the case was cogni-

zable or not. It is quite possible that a Police underling in his zeal for the Service may have prompted and shielded the ruffian without its naturally following that Mr. Wright or any other responsible officer knew anything about it. Sir Auckland has made a grave mistake in not ordering an enquiry.

A SIMLA telegram announces that the Secretary of State has approved of Sir Auckland Colvin's North-West Provinces re-organisation scheme. The main points are that the Benares Division will have Jaunpur added to it, and will then be divided into two Commissionerships, the first consisting of the temporarily settled districts and the other of the permanently-settled districts. The Jhansi Division will be incorporated with Allahabad. In Oudh the Commissionerships will be reduced by two, and Oudh will be divided into District and Sessions Judgeships, just as the North-West Provinces are, while the two Commissioners who remain will be entirely relieved of their duties as Sessions Judges. Whether the legislation which will be required for these changes will be done by the provincial or by the Supreme Government seems to be uncertain.

THE American Senate has voted the Silver Bill passed by the House of Representatives. It has, however, made several amendments in the Bill. It has rejected the clause giving to the Secretary of the Treasury the option of redeeming Silver Certificates in bullion, and has adopted the amendment, proposed by the Free Coinage Senators, declaring gold and silver dollars equally legal tender. A further amendment deprives Silver Certificates of the quality of legal tender. At the request of the Republicans, the Speaker referred the Bill to a Coinage Committee, but in accordance with a rule of the House the Democrats protested and carried a motion to annul the Speaker's action by a majority of four votes. The passing of the measure has caused a fluctuation in the money market which was severely felt in Calcutta last week.

It is quite fashionable, it seems, among "Junior Civilians to hold the High Court in contempt." Mr. Phillips openly showed his utter disregard of its authority not long ago and he is by no means an exception. We are sorry to see Mr. McGuire, District Magistrate of Dinajpore, in the list. In a recent case he cast unmerited slur upon the local Deputy Magistrates by stating that there was not one in the district to whom he could conscientiously make it over. Justices Prinsep and Hill, before whom the case came up on appeal, observed that it was unbecoming a magistrate to pass strictures on his subordinates in the manner in which Mr. McGuire had done, and that his letter was disrespectful to the High Court. The High Court might have gone further and added that the magistrate's strictures upon yet another superior court, namely the Sessions court, are to say the least unworthy. It is probably due to the lukewarmness of the High Court itself that its authority is held so much in contempt. If we have not a Sir Barnes Peacock on the bench, we have Judges who ought to be quite competent to maintain the dignity of the Court. At a time, however, when the jury system is at a discount with our officials, we are not surprised that open insinuations about it in official documents are not severely noticed. Another assignable reason of this sort of contemptuous behaviour is that the High Court is not, it is felt by the civilians, now a days manned by first class officers from amongst themselves.

A LARGE meeting of the members of the London Police Force was held for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Mr. Munro, and a circular was drafted to be sent to all the Metropolitan police stations urging the members of the Force to strike unless shorter hours, better pay, and improved rules for promotion and pension were granted. This sort of conduct would amount in India to rank insubordination and the visitation of punishment would be severe indeed, for even here independent

workmen like coolies and carters are supposed to have no business to strike. It is remarkable that the Police who have the controlling of the mob should prove in an emergency no better than the mob itself and agree upon a course that is seriously detrimental to discipline. As regards showing regard for their ex-Chief who fought for them and fell there ought to be soberer methods of doing it. Mr. Munro declines to accept the explanation rendered by Mr. Mathews and awaits the text of the Police Bill before explaining his action. The Bill provides for life pensions to members of the force if invalidated owing to injuries received while on duty, and to those who have served for twenty-five years, or, if invalidated, after fifteen years' service. A gratuity will also be granted to those retiring before fifteen years' service. The Bill also provides for pensions to the widows, and an allowance to the children of constables dying from injuries received in the execution of their duty. The Bill seems to be satisfactory so far and Lord Salisbury was to have adjusted the differences between the Home Secretary and Mr. Munro. But evidently nothing has been done, since Sir Edward Bradford, another distinguished Indian, has been appointed in Mr. Munro's place.

A NEW plot for the destruction of the Czar was discovered on Tuesday night. The schemes of the conspirators had already made great progress, and various parts of the Gatchina Palace were found to have been undermined. Regarding these attempts on the life of the Czar there was a stupid hoax played upon our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* by some one who bears a grudge against the veteran journalist for appropriating Reuter's telegrams without paying for them. The *Daily News* was guiled into stating on the authority of a bogus telegram posted at the Spence's Hotel on Monday evening that the Czar has been actually murdered. A violent quarrel has ensued with the *Englishman* who is supposed to be the author of this practical joke, though the insinuation is stoutly repudiated. Whoever the perpetrator of the scurvy trick might be, he ought to be thoroughly ashamed of it.

It is announced in the *Englishman* that Mr. L. P. Delves Broughton goes on leave shortly and Mr. W. Graham, barrister-at-law, will act for him. Mr. Graham is a junior barrister, and we do not know why the claims of Barristers of longer standing have been ignored. The Administrator General's office is one of the many places about the High Court where a strong hand is required to guide affairs, and it is unsafe to place the duties of the office in the hands of a junior barrister inexperienced in business. This arrangement according to the *Indian Daily News*, however, is not probable. Moreover Mr. Broughton has no immediate plan of going away.

SIR ALFRED CROFT has published in the Calcutta Gazette a list of text books authorised for use in Middle Schools of which the vernacular is Bengali and which are restricted to the use of those books whether they are maintained or aided by the Government or the District Board, or whether they are competing for Government scholarships. With certain exceptions, however, the selection of books from the authorised list is left to the unrestricted choice of school managers. Authorised list of books in Hindi, Urdu, and Uriya will be shortly published.

ON the motion of Babu Nalin Behary Sirkar, an energetic and painstaking member of the Calcutta Corporation, a standing Sub-Committee has been appointed for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Corporation periodically. In Bombay such a committee is provided for by law and it is well that our Corporators have appointed one though no such obligation is legally imposed upon them. Much of the existing evils will be remedied by this and the rate-payers cannot be too thankful to the Commissioners who have volunteered to take upon themselves this additional burden.

LORD AND LADY REAY have been sumptuously feted on their return to England and as their popularity in India stood high the work of reception fittingly fell on some of Her Majesty's Indian subjects residing in England. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney held a reception in their honor in which Mr. Gladstone, Lord Ripon and many other notables were present. Lord Reay in his speech said that he was anxious to make the ties between England and her Indian subjects permanent.

MR. SMITH is highly dissatisfied with the state of his party and talks of going to the House of Lords to avoid the worry of the leadership of the Commons which will be probably made over to Mr. Goschen. Mr. Smith's last complaint was that the Ministry wanted to have an autumn session of the House which his broken health cannot stand. The threat had its desired effect and the idea has been abandoned. A Division was taken in the House of Commons on the first clause of the Licensing Act when the majority in favour of the Government was forty four. The declaration of the result was greeted with loud cries of "Resign!" "Resign!" The Government is evidently having a bad time of it.

MR. AMBITALAL ROY's now celebrated letter was stated by him to have been kept in the possession of the Indian Association for six years. We are glad that this statement is wholly untrue, for the Assistant Secretary of the Association assures the public that the members of his Association had no knowledge of the private communication which Mr. Roy sent to Babu Surendranath Bannerjee from America, and it was by a mere accident that the Assistant Secretary who does not even know the contents of the letter came to know of its existence last year.

THANKS to the sense of justice of Lord Cross which is perceptible at times, the claims of the Bundelkhand Chiefs for compensation for the land taken from them for the construction of the Midland railway have been upheld. The Government here repudiated these just claims on the strange plea that compensation should be granted only in case of injury and no such claim can be entertained when any proprietor is benefited by construction of a line. The Secretary of State however, does not yet hold communistic principles like these and has directed that due compensation should be made to the Chiefs for the land taken up.

It is not the Central News Agency only then that is in the pay of the Congress. Reuter also seems to have been bought up, for he telegraphs that the delegates have been most cordially received in Scotland, and enthusiastic meetings have been held at Glasgow and Aberdeen. This speaks volumes for the reception that the more excitable English people accorded to our delegates.

A DISTINGUISHED Englishman, who visited India and kept a diary, speaking of the Congress says—"The value of the movement consists in 1st, the bond of fellowship and common nationality which it is creating between diverse races and geographically widely represented peoples of the great Indian Empire; 2nd, the way in which it is educating the leading men of India to take interest in public affairs; 3rd, the tendency which all such movements must inevitably have to spread Western ideas. Altogether I was very pleased with my interview with these men."

WHILE the city authorities are devising all possible cruel means for destroying pariahs—harmless as well as otherwise—wild jackals are infesting the neighbourhood of the town unchecked. On Tuesday night a beggar woman was badly bitten by a jackal while sleeping near the refuse platform in Circular Road and though she cried for help loudly none arrived till she was in a precarious condition. Constables are supposed to be within their 'beat', which if we are rightly informed in no case extends beyond hearing distance in the town and it is a pity that none of them should have heard the poor woman's cries.

BABU SHAMA CHURN SEN, late cashier of the Chartered Bank, has been arrested in a friend's house in the District of Murshidabad and has been remanded to jail by Mr. Handley, the Officiating Presidency Magistrate. The charge against him is, as our readers will remember, that he embezzled large sums of money belonging to the Bank which came into his hands as cashier. He and his son Babu Abinash Chunder Sen will be tried together. Mr. Allen in applying for bail on Babu Shama Churn's behalfs strongly commented on the fact that it was perfectly well-known to the Bank so far back as the 13th of April that there was something wrong with the cash and yet the Bank authorities did not take the slightest notice or formulate any charge or seek any assistance from the Court till the 31st May. But bail was refused. If the defence chooses to bring out all the facts of the case some other persons than the Sems may be found implicated in the matter.

THE terms of the agreement as to East and Central Africa, between England and Germany, have been officially published both in London and in Berlin. By it England is to hold Vituland [or Witoland], Stephenson Road, and Uganda, Germany extending her Congo frontier from Tanganyika to the first degree south latitude, but reserving to England the right of free transit northward. Zanzibar cedes rights of sovereignty to England and Germany conjointly. With the assent of Germany, England assumes the exclusive protection of Zanzibar; in return for which concession, England cedes Heligoland to Germany. The islanders living there now are to be exempted from compulsory naval and military service at present. The prevailing customs are not to be interfered with for a period of twenty years. Heligoland is a small rocky island in the German ocean which is considered of great importance in times of war. The action of the English Government in this matter has created the greatest sensation. Considering that the negotiation was kept a complete secret from the public, Lord Salisbury's action may bring the Government to trouble. Mr. Stanley has given his opinion on the arrangement of which he approves as it is said to add a hundred thousand square miles to the British Empire. Mr. Smith, replying to the question in the Commons, expressed his opinion that if Parliament rejects the cession of Heligoland, the whole Convention collapses.

AT the end of this month retires from active service Brigade Surgeon J. M. Coates whose connection with the Medical Department has been long as it has been meritorious. Dr. Coates like his predecessor, the late lamented Dr. Smith, was not popular with the Government, for he did not approve of the policy of starvation in the hospital under him, though he was expected to give effect to it. There has also been a gratuitous assumption that he, among others, instigated the dismissed Assistant Surgeons to insubordination, after having allowed them to copy their answers in the examination hall from books of which Dr. Hilson with all his learning could not get any trace or information. The Calcutta people who highly appreciate the learned doctor's merits, regret his early retirement very much and hope that he will make their city his home for some time at least and settle down in private practice in which he had been always markedly successful. His kind and considerate action has won him a large number of friends in all circles and his god-fearing character has opened out his way to many a Hindoo and Musulman household of respectability. He it was that fought hard against the determined opposition of some of his colleagues on the College Council to the introduction of female students in the College and his attempts were crowned with success. His gentlemanly bearing and open and frank manners made him highly popular with those that knew him and it has been a disappointment to many that he has been allowed to retire without some suitable mark of recognition of his services.

THOSE anxious to set right temples and places of pilgrimage at a distance would do well to turn their attention to places nearer home. The *National Guardian* has been crying itself hoarse

over the abuses at Kalighat without exciting any interest for reform and it is time that the *Shebaitis* of the Goddess had taken note of the daily gathering public opinion if they really wish to avoid outside interference. Sins of omission and commission are equally rampant and black-mails are levied in a way that prevents many a poor folk from paying their homage to the Goddess. These exactions take place most on days of festivals and people are insulted without hesitation for their inability or unwillingness to pay. Last Tuesday a party of gentlemen visiting the temple of *Nakulessur* were grossly insulted owing to their ignorance of the rule as to door money. We bring these facts to the notice of our readers so that public opinion may prove strong enough for checking the evil and there may be no continuity of a state of things which is deservedly bringing these places of pilgrimage to odium.

THE proposal of the Chambers of Commerce, that Railway receipts should be recognised by law as negotiable and transferable instruments, carrying a title to property in the same way as bills of lading is to be reconsidered. The papers in regard to it have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

WE notice that the Government of Bengal has finally decided on the development of the money order system. Rules have been published, under which remittances of land revenue, and road, public works, and zemindari dak cesses may be sent by money order. The experiment so far has been found to be perfectly successful regarding rent. As regards payment of large *Kists* of revenue, however, there are some practical difficulties which the Government should consider. The rate of Commission payable is too high and the necessity of having to send a number of money orders in order to make up the requisite amount is an additional drawback. The abolition of the Transfer Bills and Post Bill systems by which the transmission of Government Revenue to distant places was so long facilitated is another mistake. Surely it cannot be the object of Government practically to force on the money order system with its dangers and high rate of commission. The zemindar ought to have a perfect discretion as to whether he will avail of the money order system or of the existing cheaper and safer methods. Supposing again the money order was delayed in transmission the risk run would be great for the Sunset Law is inexorable indeed. It would be an advantage, therefore, if it was conceded that payment into the Post Office, subject to just exceptions, be a payment into the Collectorate. The rate of commission in the case of large *Kists*, we are afraid, would be prohibitive. We do not mean that these changes could be brought about all at a time, but it is well to bar these little things in mind. In case of small payments, of course, whether of rent or revenue, the system will be a great boon.

THE solar eclipse of Tuesday last which excited so much interest in anticipation, could not be fully observed in Calcutta owing to the clouded state of the sky. At Bhagalpur from where the best view was expected, this difficulty was felt towards the end and the annularity could not be well observed, though at Dacca, and some other places the observation was good. At Calcutta just a sickle-shaped fragment was all that was left of the mighty god of day and at Simla where the sky was cloudless the observation was satisfactory. Detailed accounts of the observation from a scientific point of view have not however been yet published.

THE case in which Inspector Kingsley of the Fenick Bazar Thana and some of his subordinates were charged by Babu Navadwip Chandra Ghose with criminal trespass into his zenana has been decided by Mr. Handley in favour of the accused. In a long judgment the Magistrate finds that the Police have a right to break into the zenana though it may not be for the execution of a warrant. The Magistrate forgets that the maxim about every Englishman's house being his castle applies with equal force to the Hindoo and Musulman

Zenana and that entry into the outer apartments does not give right of entry into the inner. The ruling of Mr. Handley will give dangerous powers to the Police, however much he by his considerate observations may try to soften down the rigours of the situation.

In their final reply regarding the Simla-Kalka Railway, the Government of India positively decline to give any guarantee to the Company, but offer a subsidy of one-and-a-half lakhs per year for ten years and one lakh a year for a further term of another ten years, if they undertake to construct the line. The cart road is to remain untouched, and there is now some idea of bringing the line up *via* Siri over the Naldera ridge and making the terminus at Mashobra. The rates first quoted by the Company are said to have been eleven times as great as the charges of the bullock train service, and the rates have been greatly reduced. Will the Company agree to the terms or will it be the Government in its anxiety to have the Railway hat will have to make further concession? The line, we suppose, *must* be had.

THE Administration Report on Railways in India for 1889-90 shows that in all fifty-six railways are now being worked, including twelve State lines worked by Companies, and seventeen State lines worked by the State. During the year 869½ miles of new lines were opened, bringing the total mileage up to 16,095½ miles. The chief sections opened were 209 miles on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; 165 miles on the Indian-Midland Railway; and 199 miles on the Southern-Maharatta Railway. During the year sanction was given for the construction of additional mileage to the extent of 413 miles of Military Railway on the North-Western Frontier on the standard gauge, 127 miles in British India, 150½ miles in Burma, and 39½ miles in Native States, on the metre gauge, and also 63 miles of famine lines in Madras. The total sanctioned mileage on the 31st of March, 1890, was thus brought up to 17,749½ miles. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 10,37,74,007, or 50 per cent. of the gross earnings. The net earnings were Rs. 10,11,62,622, giving a return on the open line capital expenditure of 4.93 per cent. These figures represent only the statistical result of the working as the actual financial results to the State for the working of Indian railways represents a net loss of Rs. 2,09,03,454, the Guaranteed Railways showing a loss of Rs. 87,84,950, and State lines leased to Companies, a loss of Rs. 69,81,766. The loss on the former is due to the high rate at which guaranteed interest has to be paid, and owing to the fall in exchange. It is estimated that a loss of seven per cent. takes place in remitting money to England. And yet we have the never-failing cry for Railway development at the expense of the Government and the country. It is time that it had ceased.

THE following gentlemen have been selected for framing questions for the next year's University Examinations in Arts and Law:—

ENGLISH.	
Mr. C. H. Tawney.	
Mr. Deighton.	
PHILOSOPHY.	
Babu Kali Churn Bannerji.	
Rev. Walker, M. A. (Oxford Mission).	
SANSKRIT.	
Pundit Iswar Chunder Vidyasagara.	
Hara Prasad Sastri.	
HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.	
Mr. Ormond, Barrister-at-Law.	
Mr. Protherio.	
MATHEMATICS.	
Babu Ashutosh Mukerji.	
Mr. Kulcher.	
PHYSICAL SCIENCE.	
Mr. Elliot.	
Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar.	
CHEMISTRY.	
Dr. Warden.	
B. L. EXAMINATION.	
Mr. Graham, Barrister-at-Law.	
Mr. P. L. Ray, Barrister-at-Law.	
Mr. M. L. Sandel.	
Babu Jogesh Chunder Roy.	

It is a source of complaint in some circles that Mr. Handley, the Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, hears many applications *in camera*, a practice which his predecessor used to discourage as much as possible. We see no harm in this so

long as the magistrate exercises his own discretion as to what cases he should take *in camera*. The public can have but little edification by the publication of filthy matters which seem to afford a special enjoyment to some people, in the shape of crying down social systems in the light of a mishap or an accident. One swallow never makes a summer and there are black sheep in every flock. Reports of Police and Coroner's Courts are not always a safe basis to proceed upon in the matter of social denunciation and the more these scandalous matters are kept back from the public the better for all concerned.

At the extremely early age of 29 and under most distressing circumstances has been cut off from the world one, who though scarcely known to fame was one of the best specimens of humanity ever born. The nobility of his character and the largeness of his mind were well-known and genuine and deep is the sorrow that is widely felt for him. Babu Sasi Bhusan Dey M. B., second son of the late Babu Bimala Charan Dey and nephew of the late Rai Shama Charan Dey Bahadur, was a rising medical practitioner of the town whose energies and talents were devoted not to money-making and success in life, but to the higher duties of relieving those who stood in need of help and yet could not pay for it. His life, prematurely cut short as it is, was one of quiet and unostentatious goodness and his character was amiable to a fault. He never knew what it was to give any one offence and there is nothing that can be against his life and character and there is none to say it, for all who knew him liked him and admired him. Although he had taken to Medicine for his profession he was ardently devoted to literary pursuits and had very little of cant in his constitution. Young as he was his abilities and rectitude marked him out for many posts of responsibility, in which he gave unqualified satisfaction to his superiors as well as those with whom he was brought into contact in any capacity. He was the trusted Medical Officer of the Hindoo Family Annuity Fund and one of the examining physicians of several first class English, American and Scottish Life Offices, which are generally very chary of using native agency for such purposes. As Medical Inspector of the Calcutta Municipality during one of the recent out-breaks of Cholera, as well as in his daily growing private practice, his devotion to those who stood in need of his services was proverbial and as the Medical Superintendent of the Hindoo Hostel he won the love of its inmates who sincerely mourn his loss. Limited as his resources were he always had a surplus for the needy and what his right hand gave was almost literally unknown to his left. His open and candid manners, genial temperament and never failing courtesy obtained him numerous friends wherever he went and even in lands of limited sojourn his sterling qualities were at once found out and appreciated.

Little apology is needed for this small tribute of respect in memory of one who though obscure in a popular sense had a very large soul indeed. If the good had the simple and serene stories of their lives told, Babu Sasi Bhusan's would find no mean a place in the series, for those who were acquainted with him with any degree of closeness, agree that in many senses he was an ideal man, such as would do his fellow-men good to know and study. He was a model son, a model brother, a model husband, a model friend, in short a model man. An inimitable and unobtrusive spirit of self-sacrifice was the ruling principle of his life and from his finely moulded nature was banished all elements of baseness, vanity, vulgarity and pride and every thing else that debases humanity. Though not perhaps a public man in the strictest sense of the term, he took the deepest interest in all public questions of the day and was well known for the sobriety of his views and for strong common sense.

His career, promising as it was, was cruelly nipped in the bud. He was passionately fond of travelling and as the fates would have it his last debt was paid in a distant land. He had gone to Ranchi at a call of duty and was drowned at Purulia, where he had halted on his way back, while bathing in a tank. The melancholy accident

took place at about 8-30 A. M. on Wednesday the 18th instant. To add to the bitterness of the calamity a nephew of his—the eldest son of Babu Debendra Lal Bose, Government pleader of Ranchi, a very promising youth—who was with him was also drowned. It was in his gallant but unsuccessful attempt to rescue this unfortunate young man who had slipped into deep water that Babu Sasi Bhusan perished. His lamented death was quite in keeping with his life, for he lived as he died for others.

DON'T DECEIVE YOURSELF!

ORDINARY, common Kidney Diseases, many times unrecognised as such, will become chronic and terminate in Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, unless taken in hand.

Are you neglecting or delaying to treat the symptoms which, may be, are only slight at present? If so you are toying with a monster, the ravages of which you cannot fully realize until its coils are firmly wound about you. Escape at that time may be impossible.

"But," exclaims the man of active life, "I haven't any Bright's Disease!" Precisely! You do not feel as well as formerly. Your head aches oftener, you have a sensation of heaviness in the region of the heart, your spirits are depressed, your appetite is variable—a mysterious weariness comes upon you, and your muscular system seems utterly helpless. The verdict of a celebrated authority on the subject is: All these symptoms are sure indications of Bright's Disease.

The skilled Physician, who makes Kidney Disorders a specialty, knows the effects produced in the various other organs of the body by the presence of Kidney acid in the blood, and, seeing these effects, he knows the real cause of the trouble is the Kidneys. Our experience proves that the majority per cent. of the diseases which afflict humanity arise from impaired Kidneys. If you neglect the symptoms of Kidney Disease, you will eventually have Bright's, or some other effect of neglected Kidney Disease. You should not trifle with your health. WARNER'S "SAFE" CURE is the only specific for this disease, and it has permanently cured thousands of cases that the doctors said were incurable.

WARNER'S SAFE "CURE" can be procured at the Bazzars, and of all Chemists throughout the world, or of H. Ballantyne and Sons, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; at 10s. 6d., and 2s. 9d. per bottle, according to size.

Extracts.

MR. JOHN MORLEY ON MEN OF LETTERS.

Mr. J. Morley, M. P., in responding to a toast, said—Under the circumstances I was very reluctant to take upon myself to answer to the toast which I so unworthily represent, and the Bishop of Ripon has not made it easier for me. But I may say this, at least, that it is interesting to contrast the broad and liberal terms in which the Bishop has found himself able to refer to myself which the attitude, for example, of the late Bishop of Orleans in France, who quitted the Academy of France rather than sit down at the same table with M. Littré or M. Renan, I forget which, (Hear, hear.) I think it augurs far better for the progress of the literary spirit in its best sense that this toast should have been proposed as it has been, that there should have been no difficulty about it, because after all, the literary spirit, if it means anything, means that every one of us should recognize in every one else the right to think for himself. (Cheers.) I cannot but recognize with more than conventional gratitude the terms in which the Bishop has proposed this toast. Reference has been made to what was happily a hundred years ago. I am ashamed to find myself speaking for either Edmund Burke or anybody else of that time in the presence of the author of the monumental history of the 18th century, my friend Mr. Lecky (cheers), who ought to have responded for this toast. A hundred years ago Boswell had the temerity to say in the presence of Dr. Johnson that one of the most melancholy thoughts that affected him when he reflected on death was that he was going into a state of being where the works of Shakespeare did not exist. The great moralist reproved him for this impious thought. And how strange to us is the thought of a time when men did not know the works of Scott, of Coleridge, of Byron, of Shelly, and of all those nearer our own time. How strange a world would that be to us. I am not guilty of exaggeration when I say that we should more easily realize a world

without the illuminating power of gas, or the motive power of steam, or without the multiple forces and powers of electricity and we should more willingly live in a state of society where all these are undiscovered than in a society which was ignorant of those great works of creative art, those works of genius, of imagination, of sentiment, and of dream, which have been launched upon the world within the last 100 years. (Cheers.) I think the most striking literary circumstance in the history of the last 100 years is one that concerns closely this society—it is the enormous growth of literature as a profession. I can only suppose that I have been selected to answer for this toast because I have been myself a man of letters by profession. Medicine and law require knowledge that is definite; the applications of that knowledge are more or less definite; but in literature as a profession a man must strike out his own line. There is no groove, there is no rule, there is no definiteness of application; and there is no mercy, I will not say for mediocrity, but for unmarketable mediocrity. (Laughter.) I see before me many gentlemen who have also had professional experience, and I should say that they would agree with me that one of the most common delusion or illusion of our time is that in literature of all professions you can make sure of a competency without competence. (Laughter.) No one, I think, whoever sat in an editorial chair—and I see gentlemen before me who occupy those chairs—can fail to understand Thackeray's charming and delightful paper called "Thorns in the Cushion," in which he shows the heart-breaking syllogisms with which those connected with literature have to deal. I daresay everybody here remembers how he describes one of those heart-breaking syllogisms—how a lady writes to him and says, "I am poor; I am industrious; I am good; my mother is sick; my sisters and brothers are hungry; I send you a poem, or an essay, or a novel, and I call upon you by the force of all the arguments I have placed before you to give them publicity and to send me a cheque." (Laughter.) We all know that history; and forces of that kind are pressing more and more upon those who are connected with the directing powers of literature every day. I will only venture to say one thing, that there can be no keener delight—and every man of letters knows it—than to welcome a young aspirant, however imperfectly trained he may be, provided that he shows some signs of having the right matter in him. Yet there can be no truer kindness than to warn those incompetent aspirants who think they are within the approach to the Elysian fields, that what they take for the Elysian fields are much more like the Infernal regions. (Laughter.) I often wonder whether there are 50, or even 20 men and women who are earning a competence by the authorship of books, putting school books out of the question. We can depend upon it—and in saying this I am not sure that I ought not to address my remarks equally to the ladies who grace us with their presence to-night—that the book writer, unless he chance to have a great natural gift for fiction, however frugal and homely his life, whatever his sources of accumulating knowledge, if he depends upon the authorship of books and his only resource, he or she will be likely to have a hard time of it. And this marks a great change in our literary history—that the opening now, for those who look to literature as a subsistence, is in journalism. It has been truly said that the great advantage of literature is that it has the last word. So it has in

a sense—at least, the highest kind of literature has. But there is also a kind of literature which nobody can afford to despise, and which has the first word—I mean journalistic literature. (Hear, hear.) The great historian of the Council of Trent said that it was enough for him if he got a dozen readers in an age. That is one kind of literature. The other kind, to which the modern ideal more nearly conforms, is that which has a hundred thousands of readers for two minutes after break-fast. (Laughter.) The result for journalism has been undoubtedly good; and we have now in England—in journalism of the highest kind—a vivacity, an industry, and I will even say a conscientiousness which has never been seen in journalism. (Hear, hear.) I know very well what journalism is. I began a good many years ago by teaching Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Gladstone the arts of statesmanship in the columns of important prints. (Laughter.) As Thackeray has said, of that band of which I was a very humble member, "we taught painters how to paint, poets how to write, and we taught ladies of the ballet how to pirouette." (Laughter.) I had now had the advantage of seeing the other side of it; and in my very small experience.

I have been taught myself by young gentlemen of twenty or of five and twenty the arts of politics and public life. On the whole, however stinging, however biting journalism may be, it is a great force for good; and we may be well satisfied if there is a certain diversion of cultivation, of intellectual interest, and of moral interest, into what seems like ephemeral production; because along with it there is no cessation of great monumental works. (Hear, hear.) We have them in every form and in every kind; and I must say that I for one feel that the more letters are followed as a profession the less likely is the great art of literature to suffer. (Hear, hear.) But the more letters are followed as a profession the greater and the heavier will be the demands upon this society. (Hear, hear.) Many will drift into it, will struggle on, and will not find out their mistake until it is too late. All of us hold our life, and even our reason, as Sir Walter Scott well says, upon a tenure more precarious than we should be content to hold even an Irish cabin upon. With many, or with some, the stage darkens before the curtain falls. Youth must always have its struggle and battle; and I have heard from those who have now grasped the glittering bubbles of fame and reputation that the days of their youth, when they are in solitary chambers with not too much to eat, when they had within them the fire of the zeal for truth and knowledge, and all the enthusiasm and illusions of youth—that those after all, were not the least happy portions of their lives. (Cheers.) Youth therefore must fight its battle; but it is not for youth, that this society exists. It is for those who, as I say, have made a mistake in their vocation; and there is no vocation in which there are so many who think themselves called in proportion to the few who are chosen. (Hear, hear.) It is commonly supposed that there is an immense fund at the disposal of her Majesty's Ministers by which they are able to make easy the last hours of privation, of men of letters. I have watched for a good many years the administration of the Civil List pensions, and I venture to say that they are shabby and meagre in amount; that they are so capricious as almost to be grotesque in their application; and that if this country really wishes to do what the Civil List pensions are supposed to do they must supply—and

I cannot see why so wealthy a country as this should not supply—such an amount as will enable a man of letters, leading a thoroughly frugal and homely life, to give himself up entirely to the great and high interests with which he has charged himself. I do not ask for a moment for the emoluments of trades and professions, but only for such emoluments as will enable a man of letters to pursue his calling. This may be called rather sordid, and particularly will it be so called by the American House of Representatives. (Cheers.) That House has just taken upon itself—and it is a position which all lovers of democracy will deplore. (Cheers.)—to declare that the man of letters ought to be content with the sublimity of his mission and the loftiness of his vocation. I think that the sordid view is that of the American House of Representatives, and not that of the English man of letters. (Cheers.) In conclusion I will only express my full confidence in the future of letters in this country. I am fully persuaded, as I am sure all of you are, that the same moral energy, the same vivid intellectual perception, the same mastery of that great instrument of our language, which has made our literature one of the greatest triumphs of Great Britain—that all these qualities will remain will operate, and will add still further in the future to that great capital which the renown of our men of letters has given to us and will still further strengthen the moral dominion of our realm which is more important to us than any extent of territorial possessions, and more lasting than any material supremacy. (Cheers.)

SIR MONIER WILLIAMS ON MR. R. C. DUTT'S "HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN ANCIENT INDIA," BASED ON SANSKRIT LITERATURE.

This is not the first time that Mr. Dutt, a Member of the Bengal Civil Service, has shown his deep interest in the education of his countrymen. Ten years ago, he wrote a little school-book, which has since been accepted as a text-book in many schools in Bengal. Three years ago, he presented his countrymen with a complete Bengali translation of the Rigveda; and now again he places before the public the first volume of a short account of the civilization of ancient India.

The author is well fitted for his task. He possesses a thorough knowledge of Sanskrit literature, is well versed in the works of European scholars, and though saturated with Western ideas, is filled with a genuine love for his country and with a real enthusiasm for his subject. Nor can we doubt that this little book will serve its purpose and help to spread a knowledge of Ancient India among the Hindus of to-day. But though chiefly written for Hindus, a perusal of it will be found useful and interesting to English readers also. And though the author professes to write for the general reader only without "any intention to make any new discoveries," yet it will be no waste of time even for the special scholar to go over the pages of this book.

Mr. Dutt divides the History of India into five epochs, which he calls the Vedic, Epic, Philosophical, Buddhist and Pauranic Periods. Two of these are treated in the present volume. The first part is devoted to the Vedic period, that of the first Aryan settlements in the Punjab, the story of which is told in the hymns of the Rigveda. Mr. Dutt fixes as the date of this period 2000 to 1400 B. C. In the second part of the volume he treats of what he terms the Epic period, "when the nations described in the national epics of India lived and fought; when the Kurus and the Pandavas, the Kosalas, and the Vidhas held sway along the valley of the Ganges," and the period also when the Caste system began to form itself, and lastly the period when the Rigveda and the three other Vedas were finally compiled and arranged, when the Brahmanas, Aranyakas, and Upanishads were composed.

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For this so-called Epic period Mr. Dutt allows about five centuries, dating it, from 1400 to 1000 B. C. Considering the enormous literature which grew up in this epoch and the great political and social changes which must have taken place at the same time, these limits may seem too narrow rather than too wide. The author, indeed, admits that these dates "are only supposed to be correct within two or three centuries." When we avail ourselves of this admission, the figures 1400 to 1000 are after all not so very different from those assigned by Prof. Max Müller to the Mantra and Brahmana periods, which together correspond to Mr. Dutt's Epic period. But it is, at all events, a good illustration of what the dates of Indian chronology really are when we are told that for one and the same period either 1400 to 1000, or 1000 to 600, may be assigned as a date. What can be the use of giving, especially in a popular book, a chronology which can only serve to impress doubtful opinions upon minds which are unable to follow all the controversies of specialists on the subject, and lead the general reader to accept mere hypotheses as facts? Why, then, not simply state the fact—the only real truth—that we do not know?

But while Mr. Dutt hardly succeeds—and there was no chance of his succeeding—in mapping out the chronological outlines of the History of Ancient India, he has been much more successful in drawing his pictures of ancient Hindu life in sketching the development of Hindu civilization, the rise of intellectual and the decline of political and social life. It is, indeed, to be wished that the Hindus may learn that lesson which, our author tells them, they have to learn from the Veda:—

"For the Rigveda gives us a picture of society, when there were no caste distinctions, when widows were married, and women had their legitimate influence in the society in which they lived and moved."

It is a real pleasure to read such a chapter as that on the Social and Domestic Life and the Position of Women in the Vedic Age, to hear the author's praises of that age when wives joined their husbands in the performance of sacrifices, and when women "were themselves Rishis, and composed hymns and performed sacrifices like men."

"For there were no unhealthy restrictions against women in those days, no attempt to keep them secluded or uneducated, or debarred from their legitimate place in society."

And a pleasure also it is to read the chapter on the Vedic Rishis, where Mr. Dutt proves, and dwells upon the fact that those ancient poets of the Vedic hymns were members of an undivided society, a society without caste.

"The Vedic Rishis composed their hymns, fought their wars, and ploughed their fields; but were neither Brahmans, nor Kshatriyas, nor Vaisyas. The great Rishi houses of the Vedic age furnished priests and soldiers, but were no more Brahmans or Kshatriyas than the Percies or Douglasses of mediæval Europe were Brahmans or Kshatriyas."

And again when the author describes the changes, which took place in the second phase of Hindu civilization, he succeeds in explaining how it came about that a great nation submitted to the supremacy of priests, and became split up into castes. He shows us how the Hindus in this period "unconsciously surrendered all social freedom, and were gradually bound down by priest-imposed laws and restrictions, which made further progress on the part of the people impossible."

"This is the dark side of Hindu civilization," he adds, with a pathos which sounds the more melancholy because coming from the mouth of a patriotic Hindu. "Priestly supremacy threw its coils round and round the nation from its early youth, and the nation never attained that political and social freedom and strength, which marked the ancient nations of Europe."

On another occasion, when speaking of the useless speculations contained in the Brahmanas, he bursts out into the words:

"Such are the inevitable results when priests are made the custodians of the conscience of a nation."

But Mr. Dutt also points out that there is a gulf between the caste system of the Epic period and the modern caste system. We learn that in that age Brahmans, Kshatriyas, and Vaisyas still formed one

body, that they were Aryas as opposed to the conquered aborigines, and that there were no caste distinctions among the Vaisyas themselves. Moreover, the caste system was far from being as rigorous as in later times. Satyakama, we are told in one of the Upanishads, the son of a slave-girl, who did not know his father, became a Brahman simply through his love of truth.

"The subjection of women" also was not so far advanced in that period as it became in later days, especially under Mohamedan influences. In the Upanishads we meet with learned ladies like Maitrey or Gargi discoursing on philosophical problems with the great sages, and not to be silenced by a harsh *Mulier taceat in ecclesia*. Women had still a share in sacrifice and religious duties, and frequented public festivities and sights, free from restraint. Mr. Dutt's statements, however, that women "had their rights to property and to inheritance," given without reference, requires some limitation for we read in the *Maitrayaney-samhita* (4,6,7) that man is entitled to hairship, but not a woman. And in the *Satâpatha Brahmana* (IV. 4,2,13) we are told, "They (women) neither own any self, nor do they own any hermitage." (See also Schroeder, *Indians Literatur and Cultur*, p. 159.) "That women," as Mr. Dutt puts it, "were honoured in ancient India, more perhaps than among any other ancient nation on the face of the globe," may seem an exaggerated statement. But it does not mean so very much when we remember that there never was "on the face of the globe" a nation which had a true respect for woman as individuals. However, it would not be very difficult to point out a good many passages in the ancient literature of India, where women are spoken of with great contempt. In one of the later portions of the Epic, a woman-hater tells us—with that logic which is peculiar to all woman-haters down to Schopenhauer—

"A lawgiver says that women are all liars; it stands so in the Veda; do you say you are independent? There is not such a thing as women's independence, because women are not independent; it is the opinion of the lord of creation that a woman is not fit for the independence."

This predecessor of Mr. Goldwin Smith and Mrs. Lynn Linton might refer to such Vedic sayings as "woman is Untruth," or to a passage in the *Yajurveda* where it is explained why women are called "unmanned, excluded from hermitage, and much inferior even to a wicked man."

Sometimes our author is led astray by a kind of patriotism—we should rather say "patriotic weakness"—not rarely found even among European scholars. Thus he cannot bear the thought that polyandry should have existed at any period in any part of India, and he therefore, declares, the five heroes together with the heroine of the *Mahabharata* to be "myths pure and simple"! Mr. Dutt gets quite excited about this point.

"Draupadi, the daughter of the king of the Panchalas, marries the Pandavas in the modern (*sic*) epic—yes, marries all five of them! And yet polyandry was not only unknown to the Hindus at the time of the Kurus and the Panchalas, but that barbarous custom was not known to the Indo-Aryans in any age or period within the four thousand years of their history."

And while we read on page 188, "Draupadi is only a myth or perhaps an allegory (*sic*) representing the alliance of the Panchala King with a party to the war," we are told on page 194: "it is needless to say that the story of Draupadi herself and of the five Pandavas is an allegory!"

In another passage, again Mr. Dutt protests strongly against the idea that human sacrifices ever prevailed in India and he demurs to the conclusions arrived at by Prof. Max Müller and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra on that point. We might, indeed, be inclined to admit that some of the allusions but certainly not "that all the allusions to human sacrifice in the later (?) compositions of the Epic Period are the speculations of priests." I doubt, however, whether Mr. Dutt will induce many people to see speculations of priests in simple legend of Sannahsepa, as told in the *Brahmana*. And is it, after all, so very unfair to postulate the existence of human sacrifices for a very remote past in a country where—not in so very remote a past—thousands of poor women were emmolated on the funeral piles of their lords and masters? But we must not be too hard upon the author in this respect. How many statements and denials made in the controversies of European scholars can be traced back to the same psychological motives, which seem to have influenced our author.

Though conciseness forms a chief virtue of the present work, set copious extracts from the Sanskrit works are given which enable the reader to form his own judgement. These extracts are carefully selected and may enable many a Hindu reader to acquire a more intimate knowledge of his own ancient literature.

Whoever takes an interest in the progress of India will share our wish that Mr. Dutt may soon complete his task—for the benefit of his countrymen.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—June 18, 1889.

GENERAL.—Babu Purna Chunder Nag, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, in charge of the land registration work in the district of Cuttack, is promoted temporarily to the second grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Babu Baroda Das Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs is posted temporarily to the Diamond Harbour sub-division of that district, with effect from the 4th instant.

In modification of the order of the 2nd instant, Babu Keyash Gobind Dass, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is transferred to Mymensing, and is appointed to have charge of the Jamalpore sub-division of that district.

This cancels the order of the ultimo, appointing Babu Prosanna Kumar Karfarma, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, to have charge of the Jamalpore sub-division of the Mymensingh district.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, c. s., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Babu Krishna Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backerganj, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. J. Knox Wight, c. s., on furlough, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the second grade.

Babu Mohini Mohun Chakravarti, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for ten days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 2nd instant.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Session Judges, with effect from the 2nd instant vice Mr. C. A. Wilkins, on furlough.

Mr. W. H. H. Vincent, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is transferred temporarily to Mozufferpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Hajipur sub-division of that district, with effect from the 19th April last, vice Mr. F. S. Hamilton, on leave.

Babu Hurish Chunder Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 221 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 5th instant.

Captain M. Z. Martin, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for five months, with effect from the 15th May 1890.

The following gentlemen have reported their departure from India, on furlough, on the 6th instant:—

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, c. s. Mr. J. Knox Wight, c. s.

Mr. H. C. Streetfield, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. C. Cuthbertson, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

JUDICIAL.—Maulvi Abdool Hye, Officiating Deputy Collector, Chumbarun, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Sarat Chunder Roy of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Santipore Bench in the district of Nuddea.

The Lieutenant-Governor accept the resignation tendered by Babu Ram Gobind Jagadeb of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Kendrapara Bench in the district of Cuttack.

Inspector Mr. J. Treacy, of the Doonka Special Reserve, is promoted from the third to the second grade of Inspectors, with effect from the 8th May 1890, vice Mr. E. P. O'Connor, of the Government Railway Police, Howrah, on deputation to the Excise Department.

Babu Beeroja Charan Mitra, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Manickgunge, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Mohendra Nath Mitra, or until further orders.

Babu Nilmoni Das, Subordinate Judge, Sarun, is allowed leave for three months, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Babu Braja Mohun Prasad, Munsif of Gridih, in Chota Nagpur, is appointed to act as a Subordinate Judge in the district of Sarun, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nilmoni Das, or until further orders.

Babu Saroda Prasad Chatterjee, Subordinate Judge, Sarun, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Chupra Munsif, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nilmoni Das, or until further orders.

Babu Jagannath Sahoy, B. L., is appointed to act as Munsif in Chota Nagpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Giridy, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Braja Mohun Prasad, or until further orders.

Maulvi Faizuddin Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Perozpur, Backerganj, is vested with the powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—Babu Mahendra Nath Mookerjee, Additional Munsif of Barisal, in the district of Backerganj, is allowed to leave for one day, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 9th March 1890.

Babu Mohendra Nath Mitter, Munsif of Manickganj, in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave for two months, viz., nine days under article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Tara Prosanno Ghose, Munsif of Raghunatapur, in Chota Nagpur, is allowed leave for three months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th May 1890.

Babu Chuckerdhur Prasad, Munsif of Hazaribagh, in Chota Nagpur, is allowed leave for six weeks, under articles 266 and 399 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 16th April 1890.

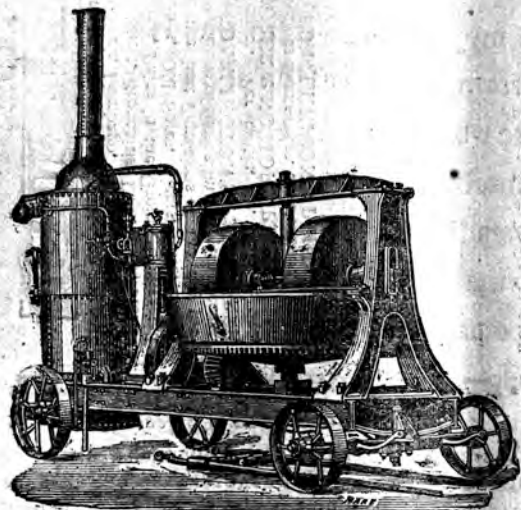
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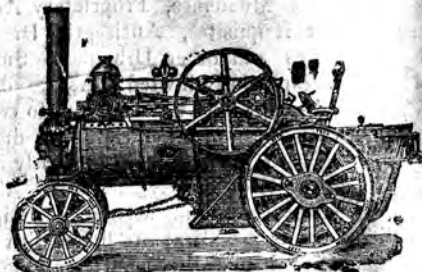
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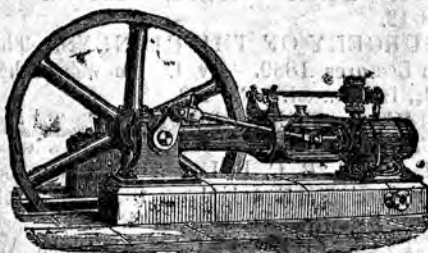
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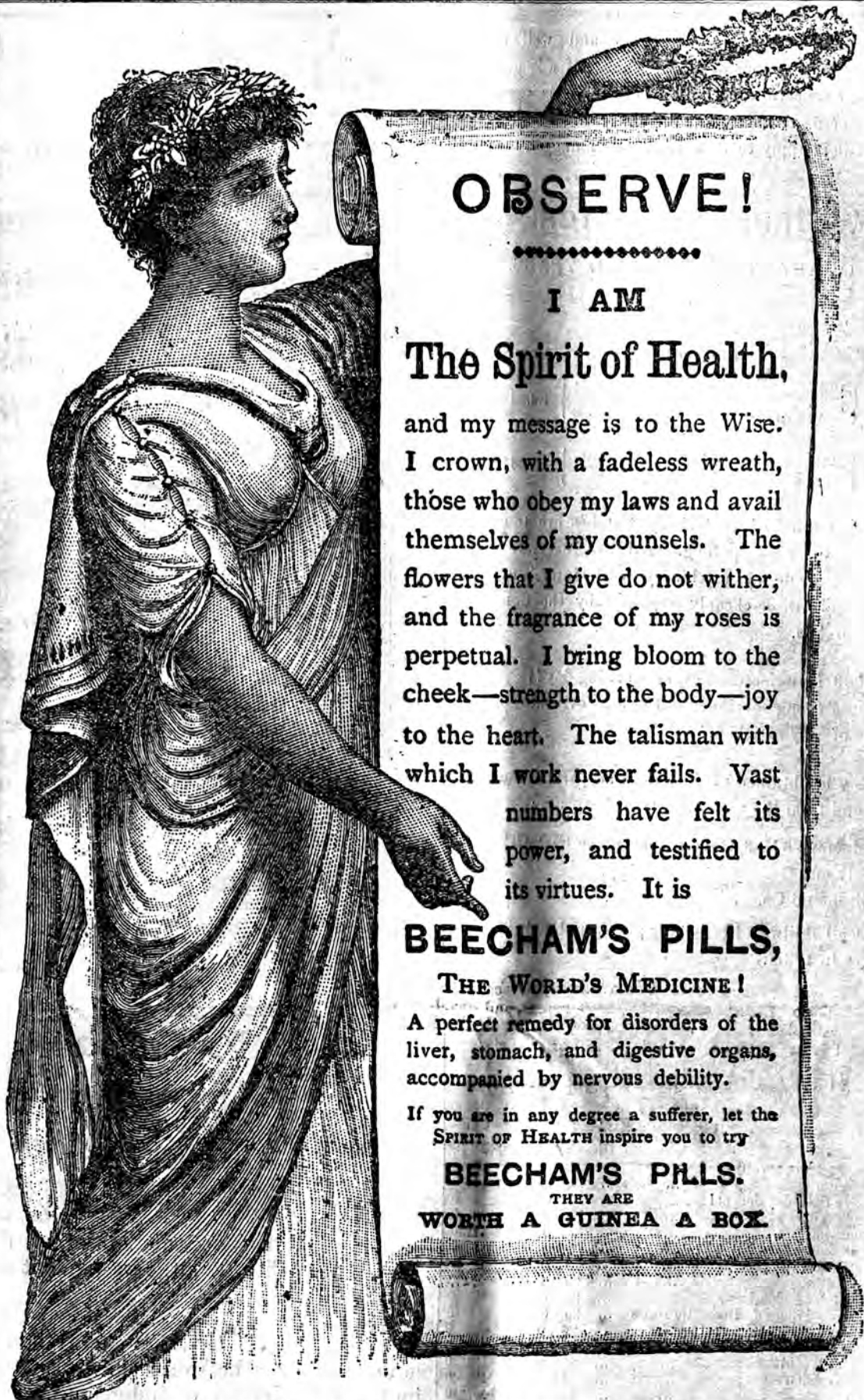
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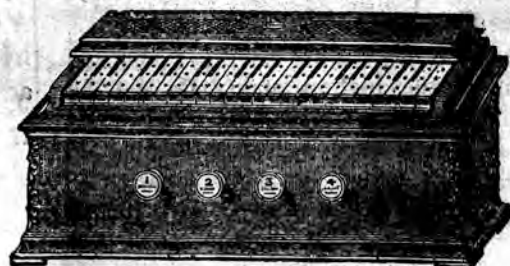
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